FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Spring and Summer
GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON

IS NOW RECEIVING his Spring and Summer GOODS, which comprise a general assortment of BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

April 28, 1840. 95tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

25 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES, For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27, 1840. 95

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of D. B. Robinson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to David B. Robinson, who is duly authorised to settle the same; and those having claims against it, will present them to him for adjustment.

HIRAM ROBINSON.
DAVID B. ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1840. 95-2w

H. BRAMBERT,
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the house next door to John Huske & Son, on Green street, 6 doors above the Market House, where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line for cash only,—finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to.

He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction. He has on hand an assortment of

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders and Drawers,

Of the best quality.

Wanted,

THREE or four JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. None need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits. Also, two Boys wanted at the above trade. Boys from the country will be preferred.

N. B.—EXTRA CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 95-3m

WM. L. COFER,
Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 94tf

THE next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on the second Wednesday in May, 1840, being the 13th day of that month.

E. J. HALE, *Sec'y.*

☞ The Salisbury papers, Raleigh Register, and Washington Whig, will please copy.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a large assortment of *Fresh* GOODS, embracing nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store,

—ALSO—

Fashionable Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Cutlery, &c.,

All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms at Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1840. 94tf

Notice.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, on the 9th instant, an iron grey HORSE, about 13 hands high, long mane and tail. Any person having the same in custody, will please inform me by post or otherwise. A reasonable reward will be paid for his delivery to ROBERT MUNRO.

Rockfish Factory, N. C., April 20, 1840. 94tf

Nicholas Nickleby.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received. Also, Holland's Van Buren; Mammon, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
5 do. common do. ditto,
45 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
A few barrels superior N. O. Molasses.

In transit,

5 barrels superior Albany ALE,
50 pieces Georgia NANKINS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 14, 1840. 93tf

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late firm of Hart & Fuller, will please present them, and all persons indebted will save cost by making immediate payment to the Subscriber.

ELIJAH FULLER,
Surviving Partner of Hart & Fuller.

April 21, 1840. 94-4t

PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Just received, and for Sale,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 boxes Claret WINE,
15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

LOT on Maiden Lane, with a comfortable HOUSE and out Houses, suitable for a small family.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 7, 1840.

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by E. J. HALE.

SPEECH

Delivered at the Great Whig meeting in the County of Granville, on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1840, by ***GEORGE E. BADGER, Esq.*** *and published at the request of his Fellow-Citizens:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I avail myself of the invitation which has just been given me, to express my opinions to this meeting of my Fellow Citizens, on the condition and prospects of our country. We have certainly much to demand a careful scrutiny, and not a little to excite anxiety and alarm. Eleven years ago, the present Administration* assumed the management of public affairs. The general condition of the country was then sound—the currency and exchanges, trade and business, were in a satisfactory state; and in all the pursuits of life, industry and prudence commanded the reward to which they are entitled. Whatever abatements in some particulars ought to qualify this statement, its general truth and correctness cannot be justly questioned—and with regard to the currency, is subject to no abatement. We were then, upon the whole, a happy and flourishing people. What has been the effect of these eleven years upon our affairs? What is our situation *now?* Surely no one is so ignorant as not to know, that our situation is materially changed for the worse—that its effect has been injurious and even disastrous. We were told that our currency (the best in the world) was not good enough, and that we must have a better. To accomplish this, a course of experiments was commenced upon the Banking, and Credit system—upon the property and industry of the country. Each experiment was ushered in with the promise of golden results; and though each in time was followed by a signal failure, the assurance was still as strong in favour of the next; and, we were told, that a little faith & patience, would enable us to reap from *that*, the harvest of which the *former* had been found so barren. The great good—the highest blessing which our rulers promised us—was a hard money currency—an entire specie circulation—and from time to time, during these years of experiment, the month, almost the day was fixed, when the paper rags should disappear, and a golden shower should fill our purses. And still, as the appointed time approached, it was found convenient or necessary to postpone the accomplishment, 'till another and more distant day. And how stands it with us now? After the ten years of patience and suffering—constant fluctuations in the prices of labor and of produce—are we any nearer to the golden age of prosperity? By no means. The price of our staples is now depreciated beyond all experience, since the war of 1812. Cotton, for example, even in the favoured region of Alabama, is selling at 5 cents; our debts are unpaid, and money daily becoming scarcer. The Bank notes, indeed, are disappearing, but alas! no approach is yet made to the hard money substitute. Meantime, a bankruptcy seems to have overtaken the Treasury of the nation. A short time ago, our revenue was so large, overflowing even beyond the extravagant expenditures of the Administration, that it was necessary to devise some way to dispose of the surplus, in order to avoid the inconvenience and danger of a large accumulation. It was concluded to ask the States to take charge of this superfluous fund, and an Act was passed for its distribution, but scarce had the execution of the law commenced, when it was found necessary to suspend it. The public coffers were empty, and at every session of Congress since the election of Mr. Van Buren, loans have been required to defray the expenses of the Government. On every application it has been urged, that the want was merely temporary—that instead of a regular loan, an issue of Treasury notes for the moment was all that could be required, and that the immediate pressure over the ordinary revenue would answer all the demands upon it. But these opinions, like the promises of a specie circulation, have been doomed to disappointment—at each session, new reasons have been found for new issues of Treasury notes, and they seem now to have become the regular mode of supplying the public necessities. They are preferred by the Administration, because they are *loans in disguise*—but however disguised, they are loans *in fact*, and show that our affairs have been grossly mismanaged, when in a time of peace with all foreign nations, and free from a national debt, the revenues of this great people are inadequate to maintain its government. This being the undeniable condition of the country, what is proposed by our rulers for the relief of the people? Literally nothing. Instead of learning wisdom from the past, and surrendering their unprincipled experiments upon all the institutions of the country, they still cry out against the Banks and the Merchants—against credit and industry, and renew their promises of hard money as the cure for all our evils. There is one difference however, observable—formerly, we were promised *immediate* enjoyment of the great good, without a previous purgatory of preparation—now, all is left indefinite as to time; the President informs us that we must prepare to make great sacrifices—to bear our sufferings in patience, and at some distant day, and by some unexplained process of acquisition, the hard money will come and all will be well. But though nothing is proposed for the relief of the people, a plan is now urged forward for the relief of the Government and the enriching of the office-holders. This plan is the Sub-treasury—the bill to establish it was passed in the Senate by less than the half of that body when full, and it was hurried through, though delay was urged upon the Administration party until the vacant seats should be filled, and though the state of things in the House was such as to prevent all hope that it could be acted on there for many weeks. In the House, the Administration party are now striving to make the contested seats from New Jersey depend not on the number of lawful votes, but on the majority of all the votes lawful and unlawful—good and bad,† in order to command a clear majority to carry out this scheme. This measure, after having been repeatedly condemned by Congress and the people, there is strong reason to fear will be passed at the present session; and as are the means used to obtain its passage, so is the character of the measure itself. It is called the "Independent Treasury," and so in one sense it is. It is independent of all connection with the business, of all sympathy with the distresses, of all efforts for the relief and assistance of the people; but it is totally *dependent* on Executive control—is intended to place the purse of the nation in the hands of the President, and to enable him by the intervention of his thousand officers, concerned in the collection and disbursement of his hard money revenue, and the management of his grand Government Bank founded thereupon, to make *us* as dependent upon him as the treasury will be.

But what is the measure? It proposes, when it shall be in full operation, a collection of all the dues to the public in hard money. If this shall not, in its consequences necessarily destroy all our banks, then we shall have one currency for the people, consisting of paper money, depreciated by the action of the Government, in which we are to receive and to pay our debts, and with which we are to be content; and another currency, consisting of Gold and Silver for the use of the Government and its officers and agents, in which all that owe the government, must pay, get it how they can—and then farewell, a long farewell, to the specie illusion—the hard money humbug, with which the people of this country have been so long amused. But if this measure shall oblige all our banks to wind up—as seems to be the opinion of those who have the best means of forming a correct judgment on the subject—if it shall destroy the usual credit system of the country, who can conceive the miserable consequences to our society? All debts to be collected without the usual facilities for obtaining funds—the price of labor and of produce to be reduced to a specie standard, probably to one-third or one-half of the present amount. Fellow-Citizens, consider the matter for a moment, and endeavor to realize the results. How, under such circumstances, can a poor man, or a man of moderate means, pay his debts? If a mechanic or a laborer owes a few hundred dollars, which he is just able to pay when his wages are at one dollar and a half, or one dollar a day, how can he make payment when the debt remaining the same, the wages are reduced to three quarters or a half a dollar? If a man has purchased a piece of land, as an advantageous settlement for his increasing family at $1000, and having paid half, its value is reduced to the specie standard, is not the part paid an entire loss!—the land being worth, in the whole, when measured by the new standard, just the moiety which remains unpaid. It is said that the price of every thing being reduced in the same proportion, the injurious consequences will not follow to those who owe nothing. Suppose this were so, how many of us will it comfort! How many of us are in that happy condition to owe no debts! And pray, is being in debt such a crime, that no sympathy is due, no care to be taken in the legislation of the country for the man that owes money! Is it sufficient to say that those who owe no man any thing—those who are beforehand in the world—the creditor part of the nation will not suffer; and as to the rest, if people will be in debt, let them suffer. This is most revolting doctrine. But is it true, that none but the debtor class will suffer? It is not true. Supposing that all prices should be affected here in the same ratio, it will not be the case with the prices of articles coming from abroad. These will not be affected by our legislation, but will remain at the old rates while the prices of domestic articles only will fall. What will be the consequence? With an income reduced one-half, every man's imported Sugar and Coffee, and Tea and Molasses, and Blankets and Woollens, &c. will remain at their full price. The poor man—the man who depends on his labor, or the proceeds of a small property to support a family, must reduce his wife and children to half allowance of some things which are absolute necessaries, and of others which by long use have become necessaries. A bitter day to a husband that, which takes away the refreshment of a cup of Coffee from his wife, and to a father, that which denies to his children the indulgencies to which they have been accustomed! And gloomy will be the evening which shows a family assembled around a board deprived of the usual comforts of their evening meal—when all are sure that the sacrifice is not made to their *country*, but to *power*—is not for good to *them*, but to enhance the splendor and luxurious enjoyments of their *rulers!!*

And who, sir, is to be benefitted by this Sub-Treasury scheme? There are two classes that will gain by it. The office-holders are the first. It is no part of the Sub-Treasury bill to reduce the salaries of the officers—they are to remain at the full amount; and consequently, if prices are reduced one half, the process is exactly equivalent to doubling the salary of every officer—from the $25,000 of the President to the $1,000 or $500 of the Clerks in the offices. All stand doubled in value. Well, then, may all who receive either salaries or fees from Government, press for the adoption of the Sub-Treasury. Another class who will gain by it, are those who are well off in the world—owe little or nothing—have large debts due them, or large sums of money to invest, and are besides, willing to speculate on the public distress; all, who having the means, are ready to lend on usurious interest, to shave notes at enormous discount—to attend execution and trust sales, and buy their less fortunate neighbors out of house and home. These will profit by the specie basis, and they know it well. Hence, you will observe, that in almost every instance, persons of this description are clamorous for the Sub-Treasury, and assure you it will do wonders for the *Country*—meaning for *themselves*. These two classes will find prosperity pouring in upon them with increasing streams—these will hasten forward to opulence—"their palaces rise like exhalations—their equipages fly like meteors"—as if to mock the general calamity which surrounds them. And while this calamity will involve all other classes of the community, let it be remembered, its weight will be still heaviest upon the poor, and those who are in moderate circumstances and owe money—*others*, it will deprive of their comforts; but *these*, it will overwhelm with hopeless ruin. This picture is not overcharged. There is every reason to suppose it will fall far short of the dreadful reality. This, then, is the remedy for our evils offered by our considerate and experimenting rulers—*considerate* for themselves and their partisans—*experimenting* with cruel coolness upon the comfort and happiness of the country. What else do the Administration propose! The United States own a large amount of public lands—a domain held in trust by the Government, after the satisfaction of the public debt for the States of the Union—for North Carolina as well as the rest. What is Mr. Van Buren, with his party in Congress, about to do with these vast possessions! It was proposed by a distinguished Senator from Kentucky, to divide the proceeds of these lands amongst the several States; but the Administration insist on surrendering them to the States in which they are situated—on making a present of the share of North Carolina to these States. To what purpose? What is to be gained by it? Nothing that can be conceived, except the votes of those States, who receive the benefit, may be thereby gained for Mr. Van Buren. North Carolina has spoken with clearness and decision, against this dishonest disposition of her property—but her voice has been unheeded; she has declared her unwillingness to give up her share of the public lands as the price of votes for Mr. Van Buren; but he insists on making the bargain notwithstanding. Is the State prepared *now* for this surrender of her rights, which she so decidedly protested against fifteen months ago! Besides the *injustice* of the contemplated misapplication, the *value* of our interest makes it, as a pecuniary matter, of vast importance. Our share of the lands will amount probably to near fifty times the yearly revenue of the State. Vested at six per cent. it would produce a yearly income sufficient to defray all the ordinary charges of the State Government, and leave a large surplus applicable to the purpose of education and internal improvement.—Divided amongst the several counties according to their federal numbers, its yearly income would defray all the Public and County taxes—support the paupers, and build school-houses in every district of the Country. Who can think with patience of this vast treasure being squandered by our rulers in the prosecution of their ambitious schemes—plundered from the proper owners, and paid away as the purchase money for political support to Mr. Van Buren! Is North Carolina prepared for it? If she is not prepared, BOTH for the Sub-Treasury, and the giving away of the public lands, she must oppose the re-election of Martin Van Buren. BOTH these measures are pressed for adoption, by men who will not regard *your* rights in the matter, because they are opposed to *their own* interests—and it is morally certain, if Mr. Van Buren shall be re-elected, that both these measures will be carried. It is idle—it is worse than idle—to say we will vote for the men, but oppose their measures—for you can in no other way support or oppose the *measures*, than by supporting or opposing the *Administration* which recommends them. Every man, therefore, who casts a vote for Van Buren, votes for the Sub-Treasury—and also declares his willingness to see the public lands given away—and should the State give her Electoral vote for him—she will, by that very act, support the Sub-Treasury, and at the same time make a voluntary surrender of her share of the vast public domain of the States.‡

But sir, we are not prepared—this County and this State are not prepared for this surrender. What then must we do? We must withdraw from Mr. Van Buren the support of the State, and bestow it elsewhere. The question then arises, shall we give it to Gen. Harrison! "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?" No man should be our President who cannot abide this test. Let me then, bring Gen. Harrison to it, and if he shall be found wanting, let him be rejected:

GENERAL HARRISON.

In 1791, William Henry Harrison, then in his 19th year, was appointed an Ensign in the Army by Washington. At that time, the whole North-western frontier of the United States was overrun by hostile Indians. Ever since the close of the Revolutionary War, the torch and the tomahawk and the scalping-knife had been busily and fatally employed on our borders—many expeditions had been sent out, but had been defeated by these tribes, equally remarkable for their bravery and skill—and the loss we had sustained was estimated at more than fifteen hundred men.

The generous heart of Harrison took fire at the sufferings inflicted on his countrymen, and leaving a safe and comfortable home, and abandoning the studying of a profession by which he was preparing to win his way to fame and opulence, he hastened to the back woods to mingle in this Indian warfare, to chastise and repress the savage—to give peace and security to the settlers. At the great battle fought by Gen. Wayne, in which the Indians were signally defeated, Harrison, then a Lieutenant, acted as one of the General's aids; and by his gallant conduct elicited the warm approbation of his Commander. Gen. Wayne, in his despatch giving an account of the battle, says, that he rendered "the most essential service," communicating his orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery, "exciting the troops to press for victory." Harrison continued in the army till 1797, when, finding there was no longer a probability of active service in the field, he threw up his commission, and was shortly afterwards appointed Secretary and Lieutenant Governor *ex officio* of the North-western Territory, then embracing all that vast tract of country lying North west of the Ohio river. The succeeding year, by a vote nearly unanimous, he was chosen the delegate of the Territory in Congress. Notwithstanding his youth, and that the House of Representatives had at that time many eminent men amongst its members, Harrison soon attained reputation and acquired general respect. Immediately after entering Congress, he directed his attention to the public lands. These had, up to that period, been sold in tracts of which the smallest contained 4000 acres, and consequently men of small property—the actual settlers—the hardy pioneers of the west, could not purchase directly from Government, and the lands were falling into the hands of Capitalists and Speculators. Under Harrison's auspices, Congress were induced to adopt a better and more liberal plan. The lands were laid off in lots alternately of 640 and 320 acres, and thus the man of small means was enabled to purchase in quantities to suit his funds and at the prices of the Government. Thus the western country became settled with a hardy and industrious population, and the East pouring forth its redundant population, has established a Western Empire beyond the mountains.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana by President Adams, and in the same year was named by President Jefferson, sole Commissioner to treat with the Indians. In 1809, he was re-appointed Governor of Indiana, by Mr. Madison, and on the 7th of November 1811, he fought the Battle of Tippecanoe—in which he signalized both his skill and bravery, and broke the force and spirits of the Indians by a most disastrous defeat. Of this engagement the President made mention in his next Annual Message to Congress, and spoke in the most complimentary terms of the "spirit and fortitude" of the troops, and "the collected firmness which distinguished their Commander, on an occasion requiring *the utmost exertion of valour and discipline*"—and for his conduct in this campaign, the General Assembly of Kentucky pronounced him "a *Hero* and a *Patriot*," and declared him entitled to "the warmest thanks of the Nation, for his *cool, deliberate and gallant* conduct" in the battle of Tippecanoe. In 1812, shortly after the declaration of War against Great Britain, he was appointed, by Mr. Madison, Commander in Chief of the North-western Army, and on the 5th of October 1813, he closed a year of unwearied assiduity and devoted service, by the glorious battle of the Thames; in which he defeated a superior force of British and Indians, commanded by the savage Proctor, and put an end to the War on our Northwestern borders. When the news of this victory reached Washington, the thanks of Congress were voted to Gen. Harrison, and his conduct was the theme of applause from one end of the country to the other. This battle closed Gen. Harrison's military life. In 1816, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, but was not re-elected at the close of his term, on account of his vote with the South on the Missouri question, which gave dissatisfaction to his constituents; but in 1824, he was chosen a Senator of the United States, and certainly it may be said with truth, that during his service in Congress, he distinguished himself by his eloquence, talents and attention to the business of the country. No subject during Harrison's Congressional life occupied more of his attention, than the Pension system for the relief of the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution. As a Soldier, he knew the dangers and privations of war—as a Statesman, he realized the value of our glorious Constitution—and as a Patriot, his heart was filled with grateful admiration of the fortitude and valour, and with deep sympathy for the desolitution and poverty, too often the lot of the remains of that noble band of heroes. Hence, he took an active part in forwarding every plan for their relief, and in giving the most extensive operation to the public provision in their favour. In 1828, he was appointed by Mr. Adams, Minister to the Republic of Colombia, from which station being recalled by Gen. Jackson, soon after his accession to office, Gen. Harrison has not since been in public life. While in Colombia, Harrison addressed a letter to Bolivar, the military dictator of that Country, breathing the purest spirit of attachment to our Republican institutions, and showing a just estimate of the nature of those public services by which a claim to confidence is established. I wish that time would permit my submitting to your attention the whole of this admirable letter. Take these quotations as specimens of the whole, and avail yourselves of the first opportunity to become acquainted with every sentence it contains. "I contend that the *strongest* of all governments is that which is most free. We consider that of the U. States as the strongest, precisely because it is the most free." "In bestowing the palm of merit, the world has become wiser than formerly—the successful warrior is no longer regarded as entitled to the first place in the temple of fame." "To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good.—The qualities of the hero and the general, must be devoted to the advantage of mankind, before he will be permitted to assume the title of their benefactor; and the station which he will hold in their regard and affections, will depend, not on the number and splendour of his victories, but upon the results, and the use he may make of the influence he acquires from them."

Thus I have given you an imperfect sketch of the chief events in the life of Harrison, but to understand fully his claims upon our confidence and regard, we should attentively consider his whole course both public and private. We should recollect that his services against the enemies of his country have been rendered under more than the usual difficulties, dangers and privations attending war—that he at all times voluntarily surrendered the superior comforts which his rank enabled, and (in the minds of most men) would have justified him in using. In the winter campaigns of a northern latitude—in the midst of snow and tempest, his whole wardrobe occupied but a single valise, and his bedding consisted of but a single blanket, strapped during the day upon the saddle on which he rode—that as he shared the privations, so he met the same dangers with the common soldier, and that always where the public service either required or permitted; as he was first in station, so was he first in peril, in toils, in sufferings, for the country he loved and served. It should be remembered also, that the civil offices he held, conferred on him the largest discretionary powers, demanded the utmost judgment and fortitude, the brightest qualities of mind, the steadiest determination of a patriotic spirit. The Governor of Indiana from 1800 to 1812, had no soft and luxuriant post of power and patronage without danger and difficulty, but one, on the contrary, requiring continual sacrifices of comfort, of personal convenience and safety—and bringing daily upon him the anxieties, incident to such a border administration, of providing for the safety of the settlers and their helpless wives and children, from the cruelty and crimes of numerous warlike and hostile tribes of Indians. It should be recollected too, that as Governor of Indiana, and *ex-officio* Chief Agent for disposing of the public lands, he had daily opportunities of enriching himself by speculation—and yet such was the purity of his principles, that even the busy malice of his personal enemies and party assailants has not insinuated that his integrity, even in a single instance, yielded to temptation. We should dwell upon the reflection, that armed with large powers, civil and military, for many years, no instance is known or pretended, in which he ever offered wrong or insult even to the humblest of his fellow-citizens—that his powers and influence have been always used for the advancement of merit—for smoothing the way of honest poverty in its movements towards independence—for the promotion of the common good of all classes of his fellow-citizens. And we should pause with tender pleasure over the victorious General, when, after the battle of the Thames, he resigned his solitary blanket to a wounded British officer, and thus realized a most touching conception of that noble benevolence which belongs to true courage, and which sees in a suffering enemy a friend and brother. Fellow-Citizens, cannot such a man be trusted! If we consider "the number and splendor of his victories"—if we consider his long, and arduous, and self-denying services, and above all, if we consider, to use his own words—"their results and the use he has made of the influence he has acquired," must we not pronounce him eminently good, and therefore eminently great—worthy to be the deliverer of a great Nation.

But perhaps there may be something in his particular opinions on questions which now agitate the country, rendering him an unsafe depository of our confidence notwithstanding his hard services and his general excellence. Is it so, or is it not? Many charges are made against him. I will notice a few of those which are urged with much vehemence, and from which his opponents seem to hope the greatest effect.

GEN. HARRISON'S OPINIONS ON THE TARIFF.

First: It is said that Gen. Harrison is so much in favor of a Protective Tariff, that he would insist upon its continuance, though, under its operation "the grass were found to grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston." This charge is a gross and wanton calumny upon Gen. Harrison, and the ingenious author of it might, by the same skill and fairness, convict the inspired writer of the Psalms of Atheism, for, by striking out from the first verse of the 53d Psalm these words, "the fool hath said in his heart," we shall have this proposition left, "there is no God," as one belonging to David, instead of the fool whom he rebukes. This charge against Gen. Harrison is attempted to be sustained by a process precisely similar. The language attributed to him, was really used by a distinguished Virginian, as expressing his view of the operation of the Tariff, and Gen. Harrison, referring to and quoting his language, instead of declaring, as is falsely attributed to him, a disposition to press the Protective Policy to the ruin of Southern Commerce, expressed in truth, as the authors of the charge against him well know, a sentiment precisely the contrary.—He said that if the Tariff would produce the ruinous consequences attributed to it by the gentleman alluded to, he would instantly, "give his voice for its modification or entire repeal." So far is Gen. Harrison from being influenced by the base and selfish views attributed to him, that he has been governed, respecting the Tariff, by the most lofty and generous sentiments, declaring, that though he looked upon a Protective Tariff, indispensable to the advancement of the North-western States, yet, it should not be continued if its effects were injurious to the Southern States, for, (said this calumniated but disinterested Patriot,) "*no honest man can enjoy a prosperity founded upon the sufferings of a friend and brother.*" But why is the subject of the Tariff brought forward at all? It was settled years ago by the Compromise Act. Who proposes to disturb it? Who desires to increase the duties? Certainly neither Gen. Harrison nor any of his friends. But the Administration has lately recommended to Congress the propriety of increasing some of the duties, or of imposing duties on some articles received under the Compromise bill, duty free. Then how stands Mr. Van Buren affected towards this subject? Is he an advocate of a Protective Tariff? You will scarcely discover from what he says, for "non committal" is his rule; but if you look at his acts, you will find that he has been foremost among those, who carry furthest the Protective System. He voted for the Tariff of 1824, and for that of 1828. In 1816, he was not in Congress, and consequently had no opportunity of voting for the Tariff of that year. The bill of 1828, was deemed so oppressive by the South, that its familiar appellation with us has been "the bill of abominations," and it was this bill which drove South Carolina into Nullification, and very nearly produced a civil war. To this odious and revolting measure, Mr. Van Buren, now called (God help the mark!) the "Northern man with Southern principles," gave his hearty support in the Senate; yet the choice spirits of the Administration have the effrontery to denounce Gen. Harrison for supporting a Tariff, and call upon us to support Mr. Van Buren as opposed to Protective duties.

UNITED STATES BANK.

Next it is said, that Gen. Harrison favours a Bank of the United States. The charge is false. His opinions on the contrary, are against a Bank. He has declared it an institution, which, as President, he would not recommend, but he has declared also, that if the experiment should be fairly tried, whether the financial operations of the Government can be carried on without the aid of a National Bank, and, it should be "clearly ascertained that the public interest would materially suffer without one," and if there were "unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favour, he would sanction a bill for chartering a Bank with proper modifications and restrictions." And is not this a just and proper view of the duty of a President? Gen. Harrison holds that as President, he should be bound to yield his private opinion to a *clear* manifestation of the settled convictions of Congress and the country—that he should not be authorised to set at naught the National will satisfactorily ascertained, after full enquiry and deliberation, but would feel bound to respect a mature expression of the public opinion, or in other words, "the *sober second thoughts of the People.*" Mr. Van Buren, on the contrary, claims for himself to be a component part of the Legislature, and declares his determination to use his veto against any expression of public sentiment, however well considered and often repeated. Whatever may be thought of these conflicting opinions in other respects, it can admit of no question which is the more Republican, and Gen. Harrison has the satisfaction to know that he entertains the opinion, and is following the example of the illustrious Madison.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

THE GLOBE AND MR. DAVIS.

It is seldom that the leading Tory presses are able, now a-days, to tell a startling falsehood. They have been so long doing their utmost in this way, that they find it difficult to surprise with an excess of mendacity. But they have gone in one recent instance, far, even for them. The Washington Globe of April 3d, quotes from Mr. Davis's speech, the following passage, and makes it the subject of fierce and malignant comments.

"*Insult to Laborers.*"—"*Laborers* are a commodity bought and sold like merchandise in the market."—*[Speech of John Davis, a Senator in Congress.*

Twenty years ago, I should have expected to surprise readers, who heard, for the first time, that so distinct a statement, so fully commented on, was only an utter falsehood; but they who are versed in Tory tactics would now be rather surprised if it were not so. Mr. Davis, in arguing against their destructive plans for the reduction of the wages of labor, remarked—"Much has been said of *Labor*; and what is it? I may say, *without offence*, IT IS a commodity, bought and sold, like merchandise in the market. A man has *his skill*, and *his service*, to sell to whomsoever will buy them; and his anxious desire is to obtain the most liberal remuneration." And argued, that the proposed diminution in the currency must obviously and necessarily lower the price of every thing, as there would be less money to pay for it; and the price of labor among the rest.

"*The Consistent Democrat.*"—We find that at all the Van Buren meetings, Judge Saunders is invariably recommended as "the *consistent* Democrat." He has certainly been consistent in one respect, viz: in having always had an unconquerable *penchant* for office; so much so, indeed, that the Legislature had once to give him Paddy's hint, that our Constitution forbids *one* man from holding *two* lucrative offices, *at the same time!* But how can his friends lay such stress on his consistency, when the fact is notorious and cannot be denied, that there was not in North-Carolina, up to 1824–5, a more uncompromising opponent of Gen. Jackson, than Judge Saunders? Then, fidelity to Old Hickory was the *test* of democracy; now unfaltering allegiance to Van Buren, and all his measures, is the *test;* and if he is re-elected, then a thorough adhesion to Benton or Amos Kendal will be the *test!* Under such circumstances, who does not feel proud that he is not a 'DEMOCRAT?'

Raleigh Register.

The Bug and the Fly.—The farmers of the surrounding country find their rising wheat crops infested this spring with these pestiferous insects. We hear most complaint of the "chince bug"—the insect whose ravages were so much dreaded last year,—but many believe that the Hessian fly is also in the crop.—In anticipation of the worst, it behooves the agricultural community to devote their most industrious attention to a corn crop.

Greensborough Patriot.

Mr. Jefferson is said to have written, in a letter to a friend, that the proper distinction of parties in a republican government is into *Whigs* and *Tories*. Mr. Jefferson then goes on and defines these terms as follows—"The TORIES," he says, 'are in favor of strengthening the General Executive Government, but the WHIGS are for strengthening the Representative Branch, as the bulwark against consolidation, which must ultimately generate monarchy."

Hard Cider.—An elderly widow lady who had some claim on the government for services of her deceased husband called on Mr. Van Buren at the white house. The lady was received with the President's usual politeness, but as her stay was rather long, his excellency began complaining of a head ache, and asking the lady if she knew any remedy for it—"O yes sir," said she; "my poor dear husband used to be much troubled with it, and was always cured by taking *hard cider*."

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* I have treated the present and last Administration as *one*, because Mr. Van Buren professes but to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

† See Appendix.

‡ See Appendix.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, dated

———, April 22, 1840.

Dear Sir: At the Superior Court of Franklin county, held in the town of Louisburg a week or two since, the Locos found themselves placed in rather a laughable predicament; *one too* which, it is thought, will eventually prove serviceable to the Whig cause. One day during the week, according to previous agreement, a meeting was held, at which, it was expected and intended, that the general politics of the country should be freely discussed by both parties.

Badger was present on the part of the Whigs, and Wm. H. Haywood, Esq., (the great *bell weather* of Locofocoism in the State, the man who pulls the wires for the puppets to dance,) was expected to do battle in behalf of the Vanites.

Badger, I think, opened the ball, and such a dance as he led the poor Locos for an hour or so, will be remembered by them long after many pleasanter things will have been forgotten.

Always able, always eloquent, when, with masterly hand, he touched upon the abuses of the present administration, such a picture of misrule, outrage, extravagance, and corruption, was presented to view, that rank and file men, file leaders and all, were dumbfounded. It was amusing, I am told, to hear the Vanites endeavoring to cheer one another up, under the storm which was rattling about their ears, and striving to keep pace with the enthusiasm of their adversaries. Never mind, they would say, never mind, let him go on, Billy Haywood will be after him presently, he'll fix matters all straight, he'll wind your man up in no time.

Well, Mr. Badger concluded his address amid repeated demonstrations of the liveliest satisfaction, and all were agog to hear the reply. But alas, they were doomed to be disappointed, no reply was forth-coming. "An awful pause."

Where is Mr. Haywood? oh yes, where is Mr. Haywood? asked a dozen persons in a breath. And echo answered *where?* Unable to withstand Badger's murderous fire, every broadside of which threatened to annihilate both him and his party, he had crept off unperceived, some time before, and was no where to be found. His partisans were completely aghast. To be thus deserted by their champion in the hour of need, was a shock too great for them to bear, and the spirit of Locofocoism was prostrate.

Many, I understood, have come to the conclusion that a cause that cannot be sustained, even by its most noted and distinguished supporters, that cannot get even a word spoken in its favour, is not worth sticking to. Unless I am very much misinformed, depend upon it, November will show a Whig gain in Franklin.

P. S.—Haywood, it is said, was perfectly prepared to have prostrated Badger, but that like the Frenchman, who could not stand before a bayonet, he was so exceedingly ticklish, that Badger's pointed remarks threw him completely off his balance.

N. B.—Charles Fisher has done for himself in the Rowan District. Elected as a Whig, his marked adherence to Mr. Van Buren and his principles, has completely alienated his best friends, except those who are Vanites themselves, and who doubtless knew before hand what his course would be if elected. He has deceived them once, he will hardly have the opportunity again.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

VAN BUREN MEETING.

In common with many other Whigs, we went to the Van Buren meeting, which was held in the Court room, on Tuesday evening. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. of Raleigh, and the Hon. Senator Strange, of the U. S. Senate. As portions of their speeches were evidently addressed to the Whigs who were present, we feel at liberty to comment upon them, and hope to do it without misrepresentation, albeit, Mr. Haywood seemed to deprecate that, as his fate.

Mr. Haywood spoke about three hours, and it must of course be supposed, that to occupy that time, he introduced topics multifarious. Whig consistency, and Whig inconsistency—State debts, and State improvements—battles and seiges—Kinderhook cabbages, and *shirt tails!*—These were some of the theses of Mr. Haywood. For our own part, we could no suppress the thought, that Mr. Haywood felt himself to be advocating doctrines, and uttering sentiments, which are repugnant to the reflective inferences of his mind. We trust he will not consider this opinion as even a constructive misrepresentation.—Mr. Haywood instanced, among other evidences of the extreme liberality of the "Democratic" party of this State, the election of Governor Swain, *a Whig*, by the Legislature of 1834. Now in regard to that election we have understood the facts to be that Governor Swain was elected, or rather re-elected by the votes of the opposition and Nullifiers,—the regular Jackson candidate being Mr. Mosely.

Mr. H. referred to what is usually called the *free negro* vote of Mr. Morehead, and declared that although he did not impute any questionable motive to Mr. M., yet that act of his, was utterly opposed to all good State policy. It is worthy of remark here, that two if no more of Haywood's political friends were in the meeting who voted with Mr. Morehead on the free negro question. Would Mr. H. wound his friends in their own house?

Mr. H. worthily lauded a gradually progressive system of State Internal Improvements. Here too, we thought, some of his friends—political we mean—would have preferred something else to an eulogy on such Improvements. In illustration of his theory that the Whigs only charge proscription on their opponents to cover their own delinquences, he alluded to the purpose of the Whigs, to supersede, if possible, the estimable gentlemen who represented this county in the last General Assembly, and asked if this was not Whig proscription? This was a proposition not to be disputed, so no one had the temerity to contradict it.

Mr. H. then passed to National affairs,—bestowed a glowing encomium upon General Jackson—another upon the personal tidiness of Mr. Van Buren,—and averred it as a remarkable point of resemblance between General Jackson and General Harrison, that the one fought the battle of New Orleans in his regimentals, and the other the battle of the Thames in his *shirt-tail!*—When this scintillation of humour flew off, and sparkled through the room, there was a great laugh—even the Whigs laughed then. Who could help it? We could not, and hold ourself indebted to Mr. H. for the luxury. Heraclitus would have laughed, and been pardoned by the sternest of his disciples.

Mr. Haywood was succeeded by Mr. Senator Strange, who thus commenced:

"There is a power above us who works the inscrutable decrees of his sovereign will, independent of the wishes or intentions of mortals. By one of the mysterious operations of his Providence, I find myself occupying a conspicuous station before the country."

And then—"Oh what a fall was there, my countrymen"—he talked of *politics!* We can notice some parts only of his speech. He denied that General Harrison is entitled to any gratitude from his country on the score of military services, for that he didn't know how to fight, was afraid to fight, and never did fight any, worth mentioning. The Honorable Senator thought the shirt-tail joke too good not to be again cracked, and so he essayed a little wit upon it; but the spirit was gone—Mr. Haywood had squeezed the lemon—the people would *not* laugh. The Honorable Senator next took up the opinions of Gen. Harrison. He affirmed that General H. is in favor of a high tariff, and that he said on one occasion, that he would not consent to its modification, "until grass grew in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston."—The true explanation of the origin of this expression has has been so often given, that perhaps Mr. Strange was the only individual in the meeting ignorant of it. Gen. Harrison, in an address delivered before an agricultural society in Ohio, in commenting upon the tariff, said some of its opponents had imputed to it ruinous effects on the South, and that Mr. Garnett of Virginia, had gone so far as to say, that "it had caused grass to grow in the streets of Norfok and Charleston." If, continues Gen. H., these effects do result from the tariff, it should be modified. The last Legislature of North Carolina was praised for doing so much in the cause of education as to establish the Common School System. The next it is to be hoped, will employ a scoolmaster, to instruct Honorable Senators in the newspaper histories of the day.

In the course of his remarks on Banks and Banking, Judge Strange used the following remarkable language: "candor compels me to say that I am against the whole Banking system; it is altogether a HUMBUG——A SPLENDID CHEAT——A BASE DECEPTION. I can never be convinced of its correctness, until it can be proved to me that two and two make five, or rather that one and one make six."—Perhaps no one would think of denying to Judge Strange the right of forming and expressing what opinions he chooses, either on Banking or on any other subject, but when it is known that he is at this very moment a Director in the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, and the attorney of the same Bank, the utterance of such sentiments can but be accounted extraordinary.

If it be right thus to denounce all Banks whilst enjoying the confidence of the Stockholders of a Banking Institution, so far as to be made a partaker in its management, and a recipient of the benefits incident thereto, it is a right determined by a standard unknown to common men. It must be some Senatorial or Congressional rule of morality which, thank heaven, has not yet been, and we pray may never be taught the constituency of the country. We must discontinue these remarks for the want of room.

Judge Strange has now absented himself for two weeks from his parliamentary duties, for the purpose of practising law in North Carolina. If he regard his services as valueless in the Senate, he had better resign, and devote himself exclusively to the practice of law.

So long, however, as he is paid $8 a day to *fill up one of the seats* in the Senate chamber, the people of North Carolina have a right to expect that he will not forsake his place to attend to his private and party interests. He may, it is true, very correctly estimate his Senatorial services as valueless, and therefore feel no compunction in withdrawing from his seat. But if we pay for our humours, we have a right to enjoy them, and the payee has no right to complain of our caprice.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON (N. C.) WHIG.

John M. Morehead, the Whig candidate for Governor, and *Romulus M. Saunders*, the Van Buren competitor, met in this town on Monday last, and on the same day addressed a large concourse of people. Each candidate spoke for about two hours and a half—*Mr. Saunders* first and *Mr. Morehead* in reply. *Mr. M.* triumphantly vindicated himself against the unfounded charges preferred against him;—he exhibited too, in a glowing light,—which made a deep impression on the minds of the hearers,—the maladministration of the national government and the necessity of a change of rulers. He concluded his remarks in a fine strain of wit and humour, while the Judge—we pitied him—looked as sour as "hard cider."

Mr. Morehead is emphatically the PEOPLE'S man, and if there be any truth in signs he will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

NEW DEFINITIONS *not in* WALKER.—*Watchman.*—A man employed by the city to sleep in the open air.

Dentist.—A person who finds work for his own teeth, by taking out those of other people.

Witness-Box.—In a court of justice, a kind of pillory, where a person is obliged to receive every species of verbal insult without being able to resent it.

Sam Slick says that he never knew but one man die of a broken heart and he brought on the affection by lifting a heavy anvil.

FROM THE BUFFALO JOURNAL.

$101,741

ACTUAL DAILY EXPENSES OF PRESIDENT VAN BUREN'S GOVERNMENT.

Gentlemen: The following table, carefully formed from the government books in Washington, shows the amount of expenses of the administration of John Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren; by which a person can see and know the increased and extravagant expenditures of President Jackson and Van Buren's government, over and above that of J. Q. Adams. "By their deeds ye shall know them," and by their promises we must judge them, in regard to *Retrenchment*, *Reform*, and *Economy*.

EXPENSES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, UNDER

	J. Q. Adams. (4 years.)	*A. Jackson.* (8 years.	*M. Van Buren.* 3 years.)
Total,	50 501 862 00	145,792,735 00	111,466 963 00
Year,	12 625 465 50	18 224 091 88	37 135 654 33
Mo.	1 052 122 12	1,518 574 32	3 094,637 86
Day,	34 590 31	49 929 02	101,741 52
Hour,	1 441 26	2 080 37	4 239 23
Minute,	24 02	34 67	70 65
Second,	40	58	1 17½

By the above schedule it will be perceived, that the daily expenses of Martin Van Buren's government, exceed those of John Q. Adams, the enormous amount of $867,141 21; and the present Administration's expenses, per year, are $24,510,188 83 more than those of J. Q. Adams per year. Furthermore, every minute that takes its flight, adds $46,63 more to our expenses, than it did under Mr. Adams; and every second of time 77½ cents more. About all the mints in the world will soon be required to coin specie currency sufficient to grease the wheels of our Loco Foco Government; and where, in the name of common sense, will be found gold and silver bullion for the purpose? Unless new mines are discovered, it cannot be done. Think of this, ye advocates for an entire metallic currency. Ponder, pause and reflect.

By inserting the above, you will oblige
A WHIG OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

HARRISON DENOUNCED BY THE ABOLITIONISTS OF NEW YORK.

If any citizen of North Carolina is so prone to error, so blinded by party prejudice, and so obstinately determined to war against the true interests of himself and his friends, as to believe General Harrison to be an enemy to the institution of slavery, contrary to all the convincing evidence in his favor which has been already spread before the public, we earnestly invite him to read the following resolution which was adopted by the Abolition Convention which lately met at Arcade, in Western New York. Here follows the resolution:

Resolved, That in our opinion, Gen. Harrison *ought NOT* to receive the vote of any freeman of the United States for the office of President thereof because he has apostatised from the faith of his father, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and habitually made war upon the most essential of human rights. 1st. In urging the National Legislature to suspend the prohibition of slavery in the North Western Territory, which he did as President of a convention held there in 1802 for the purpose of introducing it there, though the prohibition had been solemnly enacted by the unanimous voice of the old Continental Congress. 2nd. In giving his influence and vote as a member of Congress, in 1819, in favor of admitting the State of Missouri into the Union with a provision to legalize slavery therein; and also against a clause for future extinction therein; and in doing the same during the same year in respect to the Territory of Arkansas. 3rd. *In and thereby misrepresenting the abolitionists* and the Constitution *to their prejudice*, and to the injury of the great rights of free conference, freedom of speech and of the press, in a speech delivered at Vincennes in 1836, in which also he encouraged the lawless violence of mobs to *suppress the successful efforts of the abolitionists*, by declaring that they should be stopped immediately by the force of public opinion, &c. In announcing his political friends in Virginia, in 1836, to say he was sound to the core on the subject of slavery."

The above resolution furnishes a tolerably fair sample of the spirit with which General Harrison is condemned by the abolition party in every State in the Union. Where can we find on record any similar resolution passed by the abolitionists in reference to Mr. Van Buren?—*Raleigh Star.*

The Emancipator.—This leading Abolition Journal in a late number has a violent attack on the old Hero of Tippecanoe, the friend of the South.—It declares that in congratulating the country on the defeat of Henry Clay at Harrisburg, it did not mean to express its pleasure at the nomination of Gen. Harrison, whom it considers a more decided friend of the "Slave Power" even than Mr. Clay!

Thus while the paid Editors of the Administration in the South, are denouncing Gen. Harrison as an Abolitionist, the Abolitionists are doing all in their power to prevent his election! The joy they expressed at the rejection, as they thought proper to term it, of Henry Clay, was but a natural ebullition of feeling at the defeat of their most powerful and uncompromising enemy. But the Emancipator now wishes it distinctly understood, that in *rejoicing at the defeat of Henry Clay, it did not mean to express pleasure at the nomination of Harrison!* The veteran Hero and patriot of North Bend is compelled to stand the assaults of *all sorts* of people. Garrison and his echoes at the North, and Ritchie and his followers at the South, are pouring upon him a galling fire, both in front and rear. But the old General has faced greater dangers in his time and come out unscathed. He has now a reserve guard in the sovereign people of this country, who will give him a safe deliverance.—*Mobile Chronicle.*

Harrison's Federalism.—The charge of *federalism* which is continually urged against General Harrison by the supporters of this the most corrupt and *most federal* Administration that ever existed in this country—is not only false, but supremely ridiculous. Their authority for this slander is John Randolph, who, on the floor of Congress espoused the cause of Great Britain, justified her outrages upon the U. States, and violently opposed the war—at the very time when General Harrison was gallantly fighting the battles of his country. Ritchie at that time thought Harrison a Democrat of the first water, and Randolph a rank blue light federalist. Who has changed?

Richmond Whig.

A Loco Foco printer is advertised for in Illinois—those residing there having all turned Harrison men.—*Express.*

We copy the following correspondence from the Mobile Chronicle:—

MOBILE, April 16, 1840.

Governor Owen—Sir: The Whig Young Men of Mobile, through us, their Executive Committee, beg leave to tender to you their thanks, for the honor you conferred on them by addressing their meeting, at the Waverly, on the 3d of March last.

We are aware, sir, that you visited this section of the Union on private business, and that you had, for several years, taken little or no interest in the political discussions of the country, except on the memorable occasion when, after leaving the quiet shades of your home in Bladen county, North Carolina, with the consciousness that the country was in danger, you stood forth in the Harrisburg Convention at the head of the Nominating Committee, and nominated, and advocated the claims of, General William Henry Harrison and John Tyler, to the two highest offices in the gift of the people of the United States. You had, with all of us, preferences; but you sacrificed them all for the good of your country;—with such an example before us, we gladly laid our preferences on the altar of *our* country and cheerfully imitated your noble example.

In the Harrisburg Convention you were associated with old men—the Fathers, we were about to say,—of our country. They were men whose age seemed to demand of them, in justice to themselves, that rest from public life, which only those who have served their country, like yourself, know how fully to appreciate. You knew, however, that our Republican institutions were in danger, and with such spirits as Barbour, Leigh, Van Rensselaer, Hazzard, Burnet, Metcalf, Tyler, and others, you came to the rescue, and presented to the young men of the country an example, which we trust they will ever endeavor to imitate.

Your departure from our city on the same evening that you honored us with your presence, prevented us from paying our respects at the time; but feeling that it is not only due to you but to ourselves, to express to you our admiration of your character, we respectfully invite you, to partake of a public dinner to be given by the Young Men of Mobile, at any time that may suit your convenience.

We are, very respectfully, yours.

B. BYRON BARKER,
CHARLES LEWIS,
JOHN ROLSTON, } *Committee.*

MOBILE, April 17, 1840.

Gentlemen: I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday.

My being in the city of Mobile on the 3d of March last, was the result of circumstances beyond my control; but the pleasure I enjoyed at the interesting meeting of the Whig young men of the city, on the evening of that day, at the Waverly, has ever since been deemed more than full compensation for unavoidable delays in reaching the point of destination in Mississippi. A disposition to attribute my presence at that meeting to false causes and improper motives, which I understand has been manifested, is but another evidence of the malevolence of party spirit.

Your kind and flattering allusion to the part which was assigned me in the Harrisburg Convention, recalls to my recollection, in vivid colors, many, who were of that body, entitled to be called the "Conscript Fathers of the Republic," who, foregoing the comforts of home, were willing to encounter the inclemencies incident to that period of the year at which it was held. And here permit me (as you have referred to the venerable President of that Convention, together with other distinguished members of it) to relate the following interesting incident which occurred whilst we were at Harrisburg. Governor Barbour being called on to address a meeting, composed of members of the Convention and citizens of Harrisburg, said with much feeling, that "like every member of the human family who had arrived at an age of responsibility, he had sins to atone for, and for which he asked the mercy of his Creator—but that for every act of his public and official life he asked now and at the day of final retribution nothing but *Justice*."

What higher honor could I ask, than to be found cooperating with such men for the advancement of my country's prosperity,—and why, from "the signs of the times," should I fear for a moment that "the Goths will be driven from the Capitol" by him, who, in the language of a distinguished political adversary, "never lost a battle," who has been selected by the unanimous voice of the Whigs of our country "to go to the head of our column."

Let every Whig do his duty and victory is certain—but let all recollect that perpetual vigilance is the price of human liberty, and that we profess to believe that ours is endangered by the misrule of those who now administer our government.

Most gladly, gentlemen, under a change of circumstances, would I accept your polite and very flattering invitation to a public dinner, but severe indisposition under which I have recently suffered, and from which I have by no means entirely recovered, and positive necessity to leave your city in a day or two, compel me to deny myself the honor you designed me.

I beg leave to present you and through you to the Whig Young Men of Mobile, my cordial and friendly salutations.

Most respectfully,
Yours, &c.

JNO. OWEN.

To P. Byron Barker, Chas. Lewis, Jno. Rolston, Committee.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.—Whilst the Southern Tories are endeavoring to make the people believe that Gen. Harrison is an abolitionist, the same party in the free States are busy in denouncing him as an advocate for slavery. He was expressly opposed in Indiana in 1836, on that ground. The Tory Convention which assembled at Indianapolis on the 8th of January of that year, unanimously adopted an Address, written by Jas. Whitcomb, who has been rewarded with the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, from the 21st and 22d pages of which, as printed, the following extract is made:—

"But we have another and *graver* objection to Gen. Harrison. In 1803, when invested with the most unlimited powers, "executive, legislative and judicial," conferred on him under President Adams' administration, he, as governor of the Indiana Territory, in conjunction with the two territorial judges, made a law, compelling all negroes, mulattoes and even white persons not being citizens of the United States, coming into the territory under a contract of service, to perform the same! thus virtually legalizing slavery even for life!

"And subsequently, in 1805, and again in 1807, he gave his executive sanction and approval to bills of the territorial legislature, authorizing the owners or possessors of negroes or mulattoes under fifteen years of age to bring them into the territory, and hold them in slavery, if males, until thirty-five years of age, and, if females, until thirty-two years of age, without their consent, and that if the negro when brought into the territory should be above fifteen years of age, he might be doomed to slavery for life, if an agreement to that effect could be extorted from him in the presence of the clerk of the court.

"This law being in direct contravention of the ordinance of Congress of 1787, prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in the territory north-west of the Ohio, was clearly unauthorized. The Supreme Court of the State subsequently decided it to be of no validity, on the ground that it authorized slavery. And it is obvious that if the territorial government had power to enslave a man until he is thirty-five years of age, they could, by an extension of the same principle, rivet on him the chains of bondage for life. *What claims for political support has that man on the people of Indiana, who dimmed her escutcheon with the FOUL BLOT OF SLAVERY, and desecrated that soil with a degraded population, which the fathers of the republic had decreed should remain forever the exclusive and hallowed abode of freemen!*"

Childhood is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images from all around it. Remember that an impious or profane thought, uttered by a parent's lip, may operate on the young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon a polished steel, staining it with rust which no after scouring can efface.

Peter Parley.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

OLD VIRGINIA!!

GLORIOUS AND DECISIVE VICTORY!

The election in Virginia has sealed the fate of the Administration! Harrison might hope to be elected without that State; but Van Buren could indulge no such hope. This fact accounts for the violent struggle made by the party to carry the Old Dominion. The struggle has ended in a signal defeat of the Tories. In the Senate, which stood last year 19 Vans to 13 Tories, only 8 members went out this year, of which the Whigs have gained 3, making a tie in that House, 16 to 16.

In the House, the Whigs have carried, in Accomack 1; Albemarle 2; Amherst 1; Augusta 2; Bedford 2; Berkley 2; Buckingham 2; Campbell 2; Caroline 1, Charles City and New Kent 1; Charlotte 1; Culpeper, 1; Cumberland 1; Elizabeth City and Warwick 1; Essex 1; Fauquier 2; Fayette and Nicholas 1; Fluvanna 1; Gloucester 1; Greenbrier 1; Hampshire 2; Hanover 1; Henrico 1; James City, York and Williamsburg 1; Jefferson 2; King George 1; Lancaster and Richmond 1; Loudon 3; Morgan 1; Nansemond 1; Nelson 1; Norfolk county 2; Norfolk Borough 1; Northampton 1; Petersburg 1; Pittsylvania 2; Powhatan 1; Prince Edward 1; Princess Anne 1; Rappahannock 1; Richmond city 1; Rockbridge 2; Spottsylvania 1; Franklin 2; Hardy 1; Kanawha 1; Marshall 1; Ohio 1; Patrick 1; Randolph 1; Westmoreland 1; Wythe 1; Henry 1—68; a majority of the House of Delegates.

The Vans have carried, in Amelia 1, Alleghany 1, Bath 1, Brunswick 2, Botetourt 1, Brooke 1, Cabell 1, Clarke & Warren 1, Chesterfield 1, Dinwiddie 1, Fairfax 1, Frederick 2, Goochland 1, Greensville 1, Isle of Wight 1, King & Queen 1, King William 1, Louisa 1, Lunenburg 1, Madison 1, Mecklenburg 2, Monroe 1, Mathews & Middlesex 1, Monongalia 2, Montgomery & Pulaski 1, Northumberland 1, Nottaway 1, Orange & Green 1, Page 1, Pendleton 1, Pocahontas 1, Preston 1, Pr. William 1, Roanoke 1, Rockingham 2, Russel 1, Stafford 1, Southampton 1, Surry 1, Sussex 1, Shenandoah 2, Smyth 1, Washington 1, Floyd 1, Halifax 2, Harrison 2.—54.

Impracticable Whig, Accomac 1.

Total officially heard from 123. Remaining to be heard from 11, of which the Whigs had last year 4.

It will be seen that the Whigs have already elected a *majority of the whole Legislature*, and have a prospect of several more. Last year the Legislature stood 83 Whigs, (just half,) 80 Vans, and 3 Impracticables.

The Whigs have been deprived of a member in Nottaway, and another in Frederick, by the returning officers "taking the responsibility," in one case of adding on votes, and in the other of subtracting. These will be contested, as well as several other close contests; and from the fact, that at the last session, every contested election was decided in favor of the Whigs, the reader may calculate upon a handsome accession to our majority when the Legislature meets.

The Whigs have greatly increased majorities in their counties, generally; and we hope the Virginia papers will give us the aggregate vote as soon as all the counties are heard from.

The State is safe for Harrison and Tyler; for it was under their banner that the battle was fought.

Whig Meeting.—On Thursday evening last, the Whigs of this county had a meeting at the Society Hall—now used as the Court Room. Mr. James Cassidy of this Town occupied the Chair, and Messrs. W. O. Jeffreys and John McRae, Jr. acted as Secretaries.

Addresses were made by Joshua G. Wright, Dr. F. J. Hill of Brunswick, Jeremiah Lippitt, and J. L. London. We advert to the remarks of Mr. London with peculiar pleasure. They were bold, animated, and well considered, and evidenced that even with the young and retiring students of the land, emotions of patriotic ardor are aroused, prompting them to action in the people's cause.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Cabarrus County.—In this staunch County, a Ticket has been nominated for the Legislature by the Whigs, which, from our knowledge of the men and the County, we may call IMPREGNABLE, without hazarding any thing. *For the Senate*—Capt. C. Melchor; *For the Commons*—Col. D. M. Barringer.—*Raleigh Register.*

A "Manly" Speech.—We learn that the largest political meeting, ever held in Old Chatham, assembled at Pittsboro', on Saturday last. We learn further, that it was addressed in the most powerful manner, and with marked effect, by Charles Manly, Esq. of this City. So enthusiastic is the Whig spirit in Chatham, that we understand the Vans will be unable even to make a fight for the Legislature; or if desperate enough to attempt it, that they will *be beaten into lint.*—*Raleigh Register.*

EDENTON, April 24, 1840.

"In this and in every other town I have visited in North Carolina the good old republican principles and doctrines of Madison and Monroe *go ahead of every thing.* The old hero of two wars will carry the day. The People are all agog for Harrison and Tyler. This State is certain—no doubt of it at all.

"You know that it is not my vocation to meddle brawlingly with politics, but I am obliged to see and to hear as I travel through the country—hence my conclusion, Harrison is to be our next President. That he is *worthy* and capable no intelligent dispassionate man can ever doubt."

National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter, dated

NEWBERN, April 26.

"Mr. Morehead left us this afternoon for Washington. He addressed the people here in the Theatre, on Thursday, and with most decided effect—in fact many of the Locos were very much pleased with his speech. All seem to concur in the opinion that he has made a most favorable impression, and I think there can be but little doubt that Craven will give him a decided majority. He left on Friday for Beaufort, (Carteret) and addressed them there on Saturday. He was received with open arms by the people, and has secured, I think, a most triumphant majority for himself. Mr. Morehead has produced most marvellous changes in Lenoir, a strong Locofoco county. Twenty-three persons have already adjured Locofocoism, and "hard cider" seems to be purging others most efficaciously. We shall send you a good account from the Polls, in this part of the State.

"Biddle is to be our candidate for the Senate, and Hyman and Wadsworth in the Commons, (the old members."—*Raleigh Register.*

MORGANTON, (N. C.) April, 1840.

"Politics run high—I never have seen such an excitement in old Burke. Many of our most respectable opponents have abandoned the administration ranks, and rallied under the Harrison flag—among others the venerable Col. C., so long one of the main pillars of the Van Buren party; he has come out in full strength for Gen. H. Now is the time to redeem the country from its political thraldom. Every whig in this section is up and doing. We are about erecting a log cabin in the public square, and furnishing it with plenty of the right stuff, good hard Cider. You may be sure of a strong vote for Old Tip in this county. *Charleston Courier.*

A Sign in Tennessee.—A few days ago, Thos. J. Campbell, the Whig candidate for elector in the 4th district of Tennessee, and George W. Rice, the Locofoco candidate, came in contact upon the stump. The discomfiture of Rice was awful. The next day he addressed a letter to the Athens Courier, withdrawing his name from the electoral ticket, *on the ground that he had not the necessary documents for defending the Administration!!—Louisville Journal.*

The following presents, perhaps, as strong an indication of the way in which the current of public opinions sets as any thing that we could offer to our readers:

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

A special election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignations of four members of the Board of Commissioners of *Moyamensing*, was held yesterday, and resulted in the election of Charles Clarkson, Alexander Armstrong, and Robert McAfee, Whigs, by an average majority of 8 votes over their Van Buren opponents. Henry Barry, Whig, and John R. Huhn, Van Burenite, have a tie vote. More interest was manifested by the opposing parties on the result of this election than was ever known before in the district; and the defeat of the Administration candidates was as unexpected as signal.—*U. S. Gazette.*

[This has been one of the most thoroughgoing Jackson-Van-Buren districts in the Union.]

IMPORTANT CHANGES.—Wm. C. Dawson, Member of Congress from Georgia, and the most popular man in the State; and Waddy Thompson, Jr., Member from South Carolina, who was elected from Mr. Calhoun's District, in defiance of the powerful efforts of Mr. Calhoun and his friends,—have both come out openly, in letters to their constituents, in favor of Harrison and Tyler. They were both opposed to Harrison at first, but, after the most deliberate investigation, are now his friends. The harder the old Hero and Statesman is rubbed, the brighter he shines. His character will bear examination.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 27.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship United States, Captain Britton, arrived yesterday, bringing us files of papers from Liverpool to 1st of April.

The duty on Wheat was reduced 2 shillings per quarter. There were no sales of Flour in bond reported; it was offering at 29s. to 29s. 6d. per barrel. Free Flour was dull, and 42s. per barrel about the extreme value of the best.

On the 26th, in the House of Commons, ministers sustained their fourth signal defeat within the last session. They were beaten by a majority of 16 in an attempt to throw out Lord Stanley's bill for a reform of the Irish system of registration.

We find nothing upon the subject of the Maine boundary question.

Dividend Extraordinary.—In the case of Mr. Parker, a bankrupt, who was a well-known patentee of lamps, and formerly resided in Argyll-street, Regent-street, a final dividend was declared. The debts proved amounted to upwards of £23,000, and the dividend declared was *thirteen-sixteenths of a farthing*, leaving sixpence and three-sixteenths in the hands of the accountant.

The Jews.—A Hamburg paper, the Dorpzeitung, says, "the Jews of Constantinople, have, with their Rabbi, declared that they will not wait any longer than another year for their Messiah. If within that time he does not appear, they will conclude that he has already come, and then they will try to discover by what religion he is already recognized. The Rabbi is entirely of this opinion, and has even proposed to his congregation to profess Christianity forthwith.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 28.

This week we have had an improved demand for American Cotton, but holders have continued to offer their stocks freely at last week's rates, at which the market closes steadily, with the exception of ordinary quality, the quotations of which we reduce ⅛d per lb. Sales of 35,300 bales, including, 1400 American on speculation and 1000 for export. Uplands 5 to 6¼.

COMPUTED STOCKS.

March 27th, 1840	282,000
Same period, 1839	233,700

Imports of American into the kingdom this year, from 1st Jan. to 21st inst. 252,023 bags.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.

The schooner Byron, Captain Pearsall, arrived last night from Matamoras, which place she left on the 14th April, bringing the confirmation of the defeat of the Federalists on the first of April by the Centralists. The battle was fought at Lerado. The Federalists had two hundred men killed, one hundred and fifty wounded, and one hundred and seventy made prisoners. Gen. Zapata, being made prisoner, was shortly afterwards shot, and his head sent to Guerera as an example.—*Bee.*

A 'Coward' on his own Battle Ground.—The township of Perrysburgh, Ohio, occupying the site and battle ground of old Fort Meigs, has elected the Harrison ticket by a vote of three to one. The people of Perrysburgh must have an admiration of 'old cowards.'

Has the loco-foco party no brains?

Buffalo Journal.

No—it has knocked them out by running against a log-cabin.—*Prentice.*

"A sensible wife looks for her enjoyment at home; a silly one abroad." How is it with husbands?

Firmness.—"The more you drive me, the firmer I am fixed," as the nail said to the hammer.

Consciousness.—"I shall prevent the use of ardent spirits," as the innkeeper said when he watered the liquors.

Approbativeness.—"We've come off with flying colors," as the ensign said when he ran away from the enemy.

Music.—"Music is the food of love;" we have found out that it takes something more substantial for matrimony.

On a cold trail.—The editor of the Texas Times mentions, as the last case of absence of mind, that a chap absolutely came to him and wanted to *borrow money!*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RAIL ROAD.

As the feeling of the public in this vicinity has been somewhat enlisted in the enterprise of constructing a Rail Road to the Western part of the State, some may be desirous of knowing what progress is making in obtaining subscriptions to that object.

The Agent of the Board of Internal Improvement has visited eleven counties West of Cumberland, and in most of them has opened books of subscription. In six of the counties visited, subscriptions to the amount of $50,000 have been obtained. The books are still open in the same counties, and probably the amount of subscription may yet be enlarged. The counties contiguous to what is called the Southern Route, have not yet been visited. Until this has been done, it is impossible to say whether the amount necessary to be furnished in the West can be made up or not. It is true that the counties contiguous to what is called the Northern Route have not been as prompt and liberal in their response to the call as the advantages proposed to them gave a right to expect. The counties on the Southern Route, when applied to, may avail themselves of the advantages which those on the Northern seem disposed to neglect.

The course pursued by the Agent has been to visit the different counties during the sessions of the Courts, when people are very generally collected; present his object in a public address; open books of subscription, and subsequently, with the aid of the Commissioners, make application to individuals for subscription.

The time in which this subject is brought before the public is, in many respects, peculiarly inauspicious to the undertaking. The peculiar pressure in all money transactions, and the peculiar political excitement, leave scarcely an opportunity for the introduction of any other subject. There are other minor causes that operate to prevent the people from subscribing. To say that the effort is a failure, would yet be premature. The time allowed by the Charter, for obtaining subscriptions and commencing the work, does not expire till January, 1843. Should the circumstances of the present time require a suspension of the effort, this will not prove that there is to be an entire failure. Within the three years remaining, such changes may take place in the pecuniary affairs of the country that subscriptions will be easily obtained. People may also within that time obtain such additional information of the advantages to be gained, as will secure greater confidence in the undertaking. As soon as people can be made to see, by a correct statement of facts, and by definite calculation, that the establishment of a market town among themselves will be advantageous, some better means of communication between the East and West will undoubtedly be devised. Whether the Road now contemplated, or some other plan, will be carried into operation, time only can determine.

So soon as it becomes manifest that the construction of the Road contemplated in the Charter granted in the Winter of 1839, by the Legislature, is impracticable, report will be made to the Board of Internal Improvement, and the Agency will be closed. It should not, however, be regarded as a failure, because the first effort in obtaining subscriptions comes short of expectation. People are to be convinced of the utility of an enterprise before they will venture. To convince them of the utility of *this*, much information must be collected and disseminated. To do this, time is requisite. When, therefore, sufficient time has elapsed,—when the requisite information has been disseminated—then the issue may be determined. If people, with all proper light before them, do not see fit to come up to the "rescue," the effort may be considered as a final and total failure.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It is a custom which has been in vogue time out of mind, among the juvenile portion of the fair sex in this town, to celebrate the 1st of May by the coronation of a "Queen," and other innocent pastimes suitable to the day; and I am glad to find that, though manners, and customs, and fashions, are every day changing, they are still disposed to continue it.

The Young Ladies of the Fayetteville Female Seminary, on Friday last, celebrated the Anniversary of the 1st of May with more than usual elegance and display. At an early hour in the afternoon, crowds were seen wending their way up Hay Mount, to witness the coronation. It being regular parade day of the Fayetteville Independent Company, they were invited to participate; and about 5 o'clock P. M. marched up to the Seminary, from whence they escorted the youthful Queen and her attendants up Hay Mount, to a beautiful grove selected for the purpose, where a throne was erected, and every thing arranged in a suitable manner.

The Queen, (the pretty Miss C——.) walking between two of her attendants, (nymphs divinely fair,) ascended the throne, when the customary ceremonies of the coronation being gone through, (with infinite credit to all parties,) the guests were amply supplied with refreshments provided for the occasion.

All around was mirth and gaity; youth and beauty were there; and music, with its soft and measured tones, gave a *zest* to the pleasures of the occasion, that was felt by every one present.

Nor were the festivities permitted to end here.—The Superintendent of the U. S. Arsenal having kindly consented to open it for the purpose, the Queen and her *suite*, with a large portion of the guests, adjourned thither, where the evening was spent in tripping it on the light fantastic toe," to the sweet and animating music of the violin.

Long may the young ladies live to witness the return of this day, and may they never enjoy it less than now. W.

Fayetteville, May 1st, 1840.

Letter to the Editor, dated

NEWBANSTILE, (E. F.) April 17, 1840.

Mr. Hale: Dear Sir—This will inform you that the Indians are not yet done; they are still committing depredations on the citizens and their property. Four days ago, 10 miles from Fort Fanning, one wagon was taken and burned up, and the team all killed, and the driver mortally wounded. There was an escort of twelve regular soldiers, and they all run and made their escape. Supposed to be 15 Indians. Wild Cat and Sam Jones a few days ago sent an agent to Tampa Bay to hold a peace talk with General Taylor, who was absent on business to Fort Fanning. The officer in command at Tampa Bay despatched a steam boat after him to Fort Fanning, and he is at this time gone to Tampa to meet his red friend. What is to be the result cannot be ascertained, but general opinion is, that it will amount to a requisition on government for clothing, provision and ammunition, as it turned out with Macomb's blaze of glory of the 18th May last.

"Who is it that advocates but *one* presidential term, in the face of the Constitution which says *two*? The Whigs."—*Western Carolinian.*

Perhaps the learned Editors of the Western Carolinian would do us the favor to point out the section of the Constitution in which they find the provision requiring a President to serve two terms? It is probably in the same section as that which justified the vote of their patron, Charles Fisher, admitting men to seats in Congress, to which they possessed *no evidence* of a right.

The following inscription was on a banner at the Columbus (Ohio) Convention of Whig Delegates:—

Come it Harrison,
Go it Tyler,
And we'll burst
Van Buren's BILER.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

THE MAILS.—This community has experienced, for the last six weeks, great injustice from the present arrangement of the mail, arising, apparently, out of the total neglect of the Post Master General to avail himself of the facilities afforded by the completion of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. It is actually 36 hours from the time the Northern mail arrives at Raleigh, before it is delivered from the Post office in this town! The distance is 59 miles. This happens thus: The mail arrives at Raleigh between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening: It is stopped there until 8 the next morning; arrives at this place at 9 at night, and of course is not delivered till the morning. Is it not an object worthy of the attention of our citizens to have this evil remedied? We ought to have the mail delivered just 24 hours earlier.

The past week has been prolific of matter for amusement and interest in our town.

The coronation of a Queen of May, by the Pupils of one of our Female Schools, attracted a large crowd on Friday, who were delighted, as no one can fail to be, at so beautiful a display of beauty and innocence.

On Saturday evening, a public discussion by the Members of the Franklin Library Society, was well sustained and well attended.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the Circus, the Giraffe, and the *Untiless* man, attracted crowds.

And on every night for a week past, Monsieur Adrien has astonished and delighted large audiences, by the skill with which he performs his astonishing feats of jugglery. He has many curious tricks about him, one of which is no less than the trick of transporting his wife with the utmost celerity from place to place. (a secret which hen-pecked husbands might like to purchase.) But the most remarkable of all his tricks, is the trick of getting money, in these times, out of empty pockets, and filling his house, for seven nights, with large audiences!

WHIG ELECTORS.—Our list will soon be full. The following selections have been made by the District Conventions so far:

No. 1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

Conventions will be held in the remaining Districts in a few days.

THE WAY THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES.—The fact was disclosed in a late debate in the House, that an account for "trees, shrubs, ornamental flowers, gardening books, and tools," purchased by the Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, has actually been paid at the Treasury! It seems that the account was first suspended, showing that the Department was aware of the singular nature of such a claim, and then paid. As the Superintendent gets a liberal salary, (we believe it is $2000 a year,) an excellent house to live in, and probably sundry perquisites, we really think he might afford to do his own gardening at his own cost; and we doubt not the people will think so too. It was denounced as an abuse, not only by Whig members, but by Messrs. Black and Conner, the latter expressing unqualified disapprobation of it, and declaring that it ought not to have been paid.

THE BANKS.—The Tories contend that the Banks have caused all the hard times, by calling in their debts, and refusing to discount, and that they do this to break down the administration. Now we have heretofore asked the question, and have found no one to answer it,—if this be the object of the Banks, why don't those banks which are managed by friends to the administration, counteract the operations of the others, by lending out their money freely?

Let it not be pretended, that there are no banks managed by friends of the administration. Look at the Bank of Virginia, on our North, and all, or nearly all, of the Banks of South Carolina on our South. Are these States exempt from the hard times? No: they are worse off than North Carolina.

The fact is, that not a Bank in the United States, from Maine to Louisiana, no matter by what party it is managed, can dare to extend its business. The measures of the administration have destroyed confidence, and compelled capitalists, whether banks or individuals, to contract instead of expanding.

We again call for an answer to the above question, from some of those who can rail against banks by the hour. If it is not answered, will not the people see through the delusion attempted to be palmed off upon them!

NEVER RETRACT.—It is a remarkable trait of the Tory papers that they will not acknowledge an error, however clearly it may be exhibited. Thus we have disproved, over and over, the assertion that Gen. Harrison voted to sell white men for debt; that he was a Federalist; that he was a supporter of the Alien and Sedition Law Administration; &c. But do the Tories retract these charges! By no means. They are like the London Editor who had published a paragraph stating that John Thompson had been hung. The next day Mr. Thompson walked into the printing office, when the following dialogue occurred:—

Thompson. I see you have announced this morning that I was hung yesterday. You see your mistake. I have not been tried for any criminal offence. The least you can do is to correct the error in your next paper, and announce that I have not been hung, nor convicted of any crime.

Editor. We cannot do it, sir. Our statements are always relied on. We make no corrections. It would injure the reputation of our paper. The most we can do for you, sir, is to say that the rope broke and you are still alive.

REMARKABLE FACTS.—The more the subject is examined into, the more are we struck with admiration of the wisdom and sagacity of the Harrisburg Convention in the nomination of Gen. Harrison. The following table tells a tale of popular feeling which surprised us.

In 1836, Mr. Webster was run in Massachusetts; Judge White in Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana; and jointly with Harrison in Virginia; whilst South Carolina voted for Mangum. Gen. Harrison was run in the following 15 States only:—

States.	*Popular votes.*		*Electoral votes.*	
	Harrison.	V. Buren	Har.	V. B.
Maine,	15,230	22,900	—	10
N. Hampshire,	6,229	18,722	—	7
Vermont,	20,990	14,039	7	—
Rhode Island,	2,710	2,965	—	4
Connecticut,	18,763	19,285	—	8
New York,	138,513	166,815	—	42
New Jersey,	29,302	25,841	8	—
Pennsylvania,	87,111	91,495	—	30
Delaware,	4,374	4,152	3	—
Maryland,	25,852	22,168	10	—
Kentucky,	36,235	33,435	16	—
Ohio,	105,405	96,948	21	—
Indiana,	41,281	35,578	9	—
Missouri,	7,337	10,995	—	3
Illinois,	14,983	18,095	—	5
Total,	552,502	580,323		

It will be seen, that in these 15 States, Van Buren, with the aid of Jackson's great popularity, received but 27,821 votes more than Harrison; though the latter had only been a candidate for a short time, and had been out of public life for many years. It will be seen that he carried 7 out of the 15 States, and that a change of 16,420 votes in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, with the 74 Electoral votes in the States which he carried, would actually have elected him President of the United States!

All this happened at a time when the Whigs were divided, and in some sort dispirited; when they had the overwhelming popularity of Jackson to contend against. Now, we are all united; Van Buren has no popularity of his own; and the country is tired of suffering the evils of misgovernment. Of the States which voted for Van Buren then, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Virginia have already, *expressly under the banner of Harrison*, thrown off the shackles; and New York, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina, stand ready to follow in the footsteps, to say nothing of Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Georgia, which voted for Webster and White.

Who doubts that Harrison will be elected? Not we!

ELECTIONS.—A table has been compiled by some Northern Editor, professing to give the day on which the elections, (State and Presidential,) take place in each State in the Union. So far as this State is concerned, it is erroneous in both particulars. The State Election is put down as occurring "in August," and the Presidential Election "Nov. 19." Now the State Election begins on the 4th Thursday in July, and closes on the 3d Thursday in August; and the Presidential election takes place on the 2d Thursday, being the 12th day, of November. We are surprised to find the table, with these errors uncorrected, republished by papers in this State.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The April Number of this Periodical is just at hand. We notice that the Editor has constituted the Editor of this paper as one of his Agents, a capacity in which we will most cheerfully act, as well from considerations of personal regard for Mr. White, as of high appreciation of the character of his work.

THE NATIONAL OUTRAGE.—We mentioned in our last, that the Tories, during the late election in New York, had paraded a figure of an old woman which they labelled as "Gen. Harrison flying from the British." It was only necessary, to place this scandalous outrage in its proper light, to add, that the figure was borne in the crowd by a *deserter from the British army!!*

WHICH IS TRUE?—A friend has called our attention to the fact, that in the North Carolinian of the 25th ult., there are several contradictions as to the time at which Gen. Harrison resigned his commission of General in the army. In one column, it is stated that he resigned on the "11th of May, 1813." In Judge Strange's speech, in another column, it is said that he resigned "in May, 1814." And in the appendix to that speech, a pretended extract from his letter of resignation is given, dated "May 11, 1813;" whilst in the same Appendix, extracts are given from his despatches, dated at "Head Quarters, Nov. 16, 1813," together with extracts from the Secretary of War to him as General, dated in Oct. and Nov. 1813.

Now perhaps it is too much to expect that the Tory statements should agree from week to week, but surely those in the same paper should be made to correspond.

The Editor of the Raleigh Standard says, that though he was in Wilmington when Mr. Morehead addressed the people, he did not attend. We also were in Wilmington, and we heard it whispered about, that he of the Standard declined to attend, for the reason, that if he did, he should feel called on to reply; and of course the Whigs would be deeply mortified at the way he would use Morehead up.—When we recollected the rare combination of modesty with talents, for which the Editor of the Standard is so renowned, we could not doubt that rumor had not exaggerated in giving him credit for so much magnanimity.

The Editor was doubtless convinced that he would have achieved an easy victory; for he says that even the Whigs admit the speech to have been "a decided failure," that Morehead's friends were ashamed of him; that 25 voters have deserted the Whig ranks in consequence of the speech; and finally, that "Mr. Morehead is utterly incompetent to the task he has undertaken—being a mere common law twattler, and very incorrect as to political events, and very ignorant of political economy!!!!"

We have never met with the match to this, even in the Standard.

It is said that the Tory paper at Washington, (N. C.) announces the annihilation of Morehead by Saunders, at the debate in that town. One would think, if these papers were to be believed, that Saunders had nothing more to do than to fall in with Morehead's published appointments; meet him at every place, and leave him destitute of friends. This would seem to be the policy of a successful stump orator, to put down his rival. Does Saunders follow it? He is very clear of it. He only meets Morehead at *five* out of a long list of places where the former publicly announced his intention to address the people. This looks to us very much like a running fight, in which the Tory ship "Saunders," after a broadside from the flag ship "Morehead," hauls off to repair damages. The "Saunders" will sink on the 13th of August,

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, bills to settle the claims of Maine and New Hampshire, for the services of militia, called out by Gov. Fairfield, during the late boundary troubles, have passed.

Bills have also passed the Senate, granting large quantities of land to Canal and Rail Road Companies in Michigan and Indiana.

SILK.—Mr. Buchanan, in presenting a petition praying that a duty be laid on silk, took occasion to remark on the adaptation of our soil, climate, and dry atmosphere, to the production of that article. Notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the revenue was deficient, silks were admitted from abroad duty free. He said the imposition of a duty would not conflict with the compromise act. Mr. Calhoun, in reply, thought silk ought to pay its proper proportion of duty, but he was opposed to laying a higher duty on that than on other articles. It was indeed an article of luxury, but it was one in which the staple States had a deep interest; for silk and wine constitute the great articles of exchange with France for our cotton, rice, and tobacco.

On the 24th, the House sat till 12 o'clock at night; on the 27th, they sat all night, and all the next day, until 7 o'clock in the evening, making a session of 31 hours. On the 29th, till near 11 at night; and on the 30th, till the same hour. The nominal subject of these protracted sessions, is the General Appropriation bill; but the debate embraces every conceivable subject, political and personal. During the long session, 10 hours, from 12 to 10 o'clock, were occupied in a call of the House, which means, sending the Sergeant at Arms after the members, arresting them in their beds, and carrying them up to account for their absence. All sorts of excuses were offered. Mr. Shepard, of this State, was excused, because, as Mr. Albert Smith stated, he had just married a beautiful young lady. "A high prerogative this! (says the Intelligencer,)—since it accomplished for Mr. Shepard that which troubles and rheumatisms and pleurisies could with difficulty, if at all, effect for the less fortunate sons of Adam." When the morning dawned, says the same report, "it found many of the members fast asleep in their seats, or stretched at full length on chairs laid so as to form very decent beds for wearied bones to rest upon."

When the item for the Branch Mint at Charlotte came up, Mr. Stanly moved to reduce the appropriation of $6,000 to $4 500. The motion was resisted by Messrs. Conner, Shepard, Williams and Graham, and supported by Messrs. Stanly and Ogle, who showed that every dollar coined at this Branch cost the country $1 23, whilst a dollar coined at Philadelphia cost $1 and a fraction less than 1 cent. Mr. Stanly amused the committee very much by an expose of the items of certain accounts which had been presented at the Treasury—first suspended, and afterwards allowed—for trees, shrubs, ornamental flowers, gardening books, and tools, &c., purchased in Philadelphia, by Mr. Wheeler, superintendent of the mint, and amounting to $218. He supposed these things were for the superintendent's garden, and considered the payment of the bill out of the public purse as an abuse. Mr. Black joined warmly in this opinion, and avowed his readiness to join any gentleman in getting a committee of inquiry to investigate it. The motion was rejected.

Many other motions have been made to reduce the appropriations, but nearly all were rejected. Among those rejected, was a motion by Mr. Davis of Indi., to strike out the appropriation for coast surveys, and substitute one of $275,000 for the Cumberland Road. This was lost, 92 to 51.

It is with the utmost difficulty that a quorum can be kept in the House. The members are doubtless worn down with long sittings, and irrelevant speeches. The following, from the Intelligencer's report, presents a graphic account of the appearance of the House, after a sufficient number of members to form a quorum had been drummed up.

"This operation was no sooner gone through, than the members again retired from their seats, leaving a few scattered here and there amidst the hundred lights of the Hall, which presented a scene of solitude and gloom, in comparison with which a sight of Dante's entrance into the regions beyond the Styx must have been a luxury. Amidst this desolation—Mr. Clifford commenced his remarks and proceeded to show the identity between the Whig party and the old Federal party, &c."

REPORT UPON PRIVILEGE.—Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Select Committee appointed to report the facts of the unpleasant rencontre between Messrs. Bynum and Garland, of Louisiana, made a report containing a statement of facts, based on the written testimony of a number of witnesses; which testimony accompanied the report. The committee recommended no resolution, nor did they accompany the narrative with a single remark, conceiving it their duty to confine themselves to a naked statement of the facts as they occurred.

The substance of the report, so far as it could be caught from hearing it read, amounts to this. A certain exhibit of the comparative expenditures of the present and past Administrations, together with certain other documents pertaining to the same subject, having been put forth by gentlemen styling themselves an Executive Committee, and published with their names attached, had been referred to by Mr. Wise, and at his request had been read at the Clerk's table. When the reading was completed, Mr. Wise made some further remarks, in which he stated that the paper just read had been drawn up by his colleague (Mr. Botts) who had gone to Richmond.

Mr. Wise having resumed his seat, Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, left his seat near the door, and, walking up the central aisle of the House, came to the seat of Mr. Galbraith, of Pa., and observed to him that this was an electioneering party trick. He then advanced up the narrow aisle which proceeds from the central area, till he came between the seat of Mr. Banks, of Va., and Mr. Garland, of Lou., and looking at Mr. Banks, who then sat in the seat next to his own, observed that this was an unfair party trick, intended to be used in Virginia, just on the eve of an election, and that the paper was a d——d lie from beginning to end. Mr. Garland, who was close by, (and whose name had been attached to the paper,) turning from a gentleman with whom he was in conversation, and looking at Mr. Bynum, said that every word in the paper was strictly true; and added that no gentleman would say so, or, as others testify, that what Mr. B. said was a lie. On this, Mr. Bynum replied, "that's a d——d lie," or "you are a d——d liar," at the same moment reaching towards Mr. Garland's cane, which lay at the back of his chair; on this, Mr. Garland seized the cane. Mr. B. raised it as high as the waist of Mr. G., when, in the tussle, the cane fell to the floor, and the two parties engaged. Mr. Garland struck Mr. Bynum a blow, which the latter returned; when the gentlemen who were by interfered, and succeeded in separating them. Mr. Garland picked up his cane and returned to his seat. Mr. Bynum being at the end of the narrow aisle next to the lobby, or in the lobby, near the fireplace, drew his penknife from his pocket, and appeared to be endeavoring to open it, but did not succeed. He then called out to Mr. Garland, uttering violent and reproachful epithets.—Much confusion was produced in the House, but the Speaker having succeeded in restoring order, the affair here ended.

The Report was ordered to be printed; since which the House has taken no action on the subject.

In the House on the 28th ult., Mr. Ramsay of Penn. made some remarks about what he called the Whigism of Swartwout, the defaulter, who, he said, had been nominated for the Vice Presidency by the Whig Party!

Mr. Stanly contradicted this idle and exploded fabrication point blank. He challenged the Loco Focos to present a particle of truth to support it. The only foundation of the charge was the insertion in a New York paper of an advertisement proposing the name of Samuel Swartwout for that office. No Whig paper ever published such a nomination; and neither the Whig party, not any portion of the Whig party, ever proposed it. Swartwout was a supporter of Andrew Jackson—was appointed and re-appointed by him to office—aided in establishing the "official" Globe, by contributions of money from himself and his friends—and in full communion with the political church of "the Party" until it was found out that he had plundered the Treasury—when suddenly the hue and cry was raised that he was a Whig!

Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, here rose, and said he had one question to ask the member from Pennsylvania. "If the Secretary of the Treasury allowed Swartwout to carry off a million and a quarter of dollars, believing him to be a Whig—how much would this defaulter have been permitted to purloin, if he had known him to be a Loco Foco?"

"That is a poser!" said Mr. Stanly, "and I leave the member to answer it at his leisure."

ABOLITION.—The Tory papers in North Carolina still persists in calling Gen. Harrison an abolitionist. And even Judge Strange, in his late speech in the Senate, though he does not go quite the length of declaring him an abolitionist, endeavors to leave that impression on the minds of his readers. We have heretofore shown what the "Emancipator" said on this subject. We have now the testimony of the "Liberator," Garrison's paper, published at Boston, to the same effect. A friend has sent us the number of that paper of the 24th April, 1840, in which we find the following paragraph:—

"*William Slade.*—We heartily respond to the sentiments contained in the spirited letter of our uncompromising friend Duvall, respecting Mr. Slade's fulsome and unmerited eulogy upon Gen. Harrison, in connection with his anti-slavery speech in Congress."

The Communication alluded to, is signed W. O. Duvall, dated "Port Byron, 3d mo. 7, 1840;" and contains a most sweeping denunciation of Mr. Slade, for declaring, in Congress, that he intended to support Gen. Harrison, not in reference to abolition, but to general politics. Gen. Harrison himself is denounced as "*Liberty-hating Harrison*," and he declares that "a more bitter, uncompromising enemy to abolition, or a more industrious advocate for slavery, than this same 'big-hearted' Harrison, lives not on God's footstool." He also states, that no longer ago than the 4th of July, 1838, Gen. Harrison used the following language:—"The schemes of abolitionists are fraught with horrors, upon which an *incarnate devil alone* could look with approbation!"

It is with great reluctance that we so frequently allude to this subject; we resisted for years, its introduction into the Southern papers, and kept it entirely excluded from our own, until we found that the continued misrepresentations by the Tory papers, like the continued dropping of water upon stone, would wear away even the truth. We have felt it our duty, in consequence, to expose the injustice of our opponents, even upon this subject. We cannot but be struck with wonder, that Southern men should be called upon to support Van Buren, with all his sins of Missouri restriction and Florida abolition, still unrecanted and unrepented of; and to anathematize Gen. Harrison, who sacrificed himself for the South on that very Missouri question; who went with us on the Arkansas question; and who has never failed to rebuke the spirit of abolitionism, at home and abroad; in Congress and on the stump; at Cheviot and at Vincennes; among friends and foes. The signs of the times portend, that in this, as in other matters, the very bitterness and malignity of the assault, will recoil upon the assailants. "Curses, like chickens, always come home to roost."

ANOTHER WITNESS.—At the late tremendous meeting of the Whigs at Columbus, Geo., the celebrated Sol. Smith, who is probably as well known throughout the Southern States as any man, was called on to say what he knew personally of Gen. Harrison. He has edited several newspapers, both North and South, and among others, the Independent Press, at Cincinnati, in 1821, at which time he opposed the re-election of Gen. Harrison to Congress. He said that "he knew of his own knowledge, that Gen. Harrison lost his election to Congress from the Cincinnati District in Ohio, in consequence of his voting with the South on the Missouri question. He stated that it was the first time that he had ever been beaten in an election, and that throughout the canvass he publicly justified his vote upon the ground that any interference with the question of slavery in the States or territories by the non-slaveholding States or by Congress was a direct violation of the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Smith also referred to many other interesting facts and incidents in the history of Gen. Harrison which greatly entertained the large assemblage, and which went to prove to every unprejudiced mind, that Gen. Harrison was not only sound to the core on this subject, but that as a man, a soldier, a statesman and a patriot, he is every way entitled to the support of the South.

A QUEER LAW.—About the year 1684, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that "no member thereof should come to the House *barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the step.*"

POSTSCRIPT.

ANSON COUNTY.—We stop the press to state, that we have received an interesting account of the Whig County Convention to nominate Candidates for the Legislature. 60 Delegates were present, besides a large number of other persons. Absalom Myers, Esq. was nominated for the Senate, and P. H. Winston and Col. McCollum for the Commons, —a strong Ticket.

Our correspondents also give us the particulars of a deception practiced by some individuals who have published in the Carolinian what they pretend were the questions they asked Gen. Harrison, but which turn out to be untrue in fact. The matter shall be exposed in our next.

The appropriation bill passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last, 145 to 15.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. R. B. Drane, Dr. GOELET, of Greene, to Miss ELIZA LANE, daughter of Levin Lane, Esq.

DIED,

At his residence on Black River, New Hanover county, on the 13th ult., JAMES DEVANE, Esq., aged 86 years.

At West Port, Miss., on the 15th ult., Dr. JOHN H. BROWNRIGG, formerly of Edenton, N. C.

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Piano Forte.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Manufactory of Messrs. Davies & Brother, late Stodart & Davies, New York, one of their French Grand Action PIANO FORTES, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship and materials. From their long experience in the manufacture of instruments, and their practical knowledge of the business, they flatter themselves that their Pianos cannot fail to give satisfaction. Persons wishing to purchase, can see their instruments in use in this place. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

May 5, 1840. 96-4wteow4w

2000 YARDS back country manufactured Flax and Tow CLOTH, suitable for Negro Clothing, for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 5, 1840. 96-2m

COMMERCIAL RE[illegible]

ARRIVED, May 2, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for G. B. Atkins, H. L. Myrover, [illegible] & Co., F. Lain, and others of this place; and for Bostick & McKenzie, C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, and Cane Creek Manufacturing Company, of the interior. Also, on Monday, Steamer Cotton Plant.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

April 22.—Brig Talleyrand from New York; Schrs. Vesper from Norfolk, Oregon from Charleston. 23.—Schrs. Ann from Baltimore, Thomas Ireland from Charleston. 24.—Schr. N. Carolina from Philadelphia. 25.—Schr. Phœbe & Margaret from Charleston, Leander, John Clark and Hebe from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

April 23.—Brig Belle for New York; Br. Schr. Dunmore for Harbour Island; Schr. Mary Adams for Boston. 24.—Schr. Eliza for Philadelphia. 25.—Brigs Tuscan for Martinique, Cabinet for Guadaloupe; Schr. Henry Chase for New York. 26.—Schr. Edward Kent for Alexandria, D. C. 27.—Schr. Catharine Amanda for Philadelphia. 28.—Schrs. Vesper for New York, Thomas Ireland for ditto, Genoa for Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 6.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 54		Lime,	$2½ a $2¾	
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42		Lead, bar,	8 a 8½	
Bacon,	7½ a 8		Mackerel,	$9	
Beeswax,	23 a 25		Molasses,	33 a 34	
Butter,	15 a 22		Oats,	40 a 45	
Bale Rope,	8 a 10		Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½ a 13½		Nails, cut,	7 a 7½	
Cotton,	6 a 7½		Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18 a 24		Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20		Sugar, brown,	7 a 12	
Corn,	60 a 65		Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½ a 4		Loaf,	18 a 20	
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	80 a 90	
Flour, new	$4 a $5		Sack,	$2½ a $2⅝	
Feathers,	30 a 40		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	90 a $1		Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4 a 5		Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½	
dry,	12½ a 14		Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½ a 6		Whiskey,	35 a 37½	
Lard,	8 a 9		Wool,	15 a 16	

WILMINGTON MARKET—APRIL 30.

Turpentine $1 80 a 1 85; Tar 1 05; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 8 50 a 9 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 45; Rice 2 75 a 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—May 1.

Bacon 8 to 10½; Beeswax 20 to 23; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 5 to 8½; Corn 62½ to 75; Flour 5 50; Feathers 45 to 50; Iron 5½ to 6½; Lime 4 to 4½; Molasses 40 to 45; Nails, cut, 7½ to 8½; Sugar 8 to 12½; Salt, sack, 2 50.

Cotton at Columbia, 5 to 8½. Corn 68 to 75.—Flour 5½ to 6.

Cotton at New Orleans, 5 to 9. Sugar 2½ to 4¾. Flour 3 87 to 3 94. Corn 40 to 42.

Total receipts of Cotton at New Orleans, to April 25th, 809,163 bales, against 419,163 bales to same date last year.

Total receipts at all the ports, 1,788,283 bales, against 1,213,841 last year.

Cotton at New York 6½ to 9. Corn 56.

Cotton at Augusta 5 to 8½. At Charleston 5½ to 9¼.

New and handsome Furniture,
AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 6th May, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, will be sold a general assortment of new and handsome FURNITURE, consisting of Sofas, Sideboards, Secretary, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables and Chairs. Looking Glasses, large Window Glass and Cabinet Hardware.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

April 29, 1840. 95tt

Lumber for sale.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, from the Mill of McLennon & Co., LUMBER of all kinds.

M. McGARY.

May 2, 1840. 96-3m

LOOK AT THIS!

Botanic Shop in the upper part of Anson County, near Spring Grove Academy and the mouth of Rocky River.

WE take this method of informing the public, that we have sent on for a large Stock of Genuine

Thomsonian Remedies,

And expect them to arrive shortly, and intend to keep on hand a sufficient supply for all applicants; and we pledge ourselves to sell them as low as they can be bought in the State, wholesale or retail.—Orders promptly attended to and thankfully received.

Dr. CLARK & CO.

April 30, 1840. 96-2w

PETERS' VEGETABLE

PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

POETRY.

THE COUNSERAL'S SONG.

I.

Och! love it is murder,
I wish it was furder;
On my oath I've a mind to get rid of my life—
I'm out of my *sinses*,
Besides my expinses,
And only *because* I'm in want of a wife!
The widow, Mahoney,
She was my cro-ney,
Only her heart was so hard and so sto-ney.
CHORUS.
Arrah! widdy, says I, stop my bachelor's trade,
Or, as sure as you live, I will die an ould maid.

II.

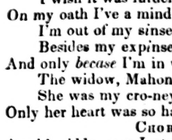
This widow so ston-ey,
Was stout, tall, and bon-ey,
Her husband he left her to plough the salt *saas*,
He plumped to the bottom,
His shiners she got 'em,
So, without botheration, she lived at her *aize*.
Och! a beautiful *cratur*,
As any in *natur*,
And just like myself, too, in every fature.
CHORUS.
Arrah, widdy, says I, stop my bachelor's trade,
Or, as sure as you live, I will die an ould maid.

III.

I scorn to be scaly,
So trated her daily,
As sure as the night came, with whiskey and tea;
And then, in a noddy,
Her beautiful body,
Was stuck, *cheek by jowl*, in the front *behind me!*
To finish the matter,
Mick Rooney was *fatter*,
And for that very reason he set his cap at her.
CHORUS.
Arrah, widdy, says Mick, stop my bachelor's trade,
Or, as sure as you live, I will die an ould maid!

IV.

No longer they tarried,
But off to be married,
As thick as two sweeps, to the church they were sped;
When, who should be stalking,
To stop their church-walking,
But the widdy's *live* husband—the boy that *was dead!!!*
Poor Mike was confounded,
The widdy she *swounded*,
The men picked her up, and the women surrounded—
FINALE.
So here I am left to my bachelor's trade,
And if none of *yees* take me, I die an ould maid.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

WAGONS & TEAMS,
AND
Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a very valuable team of young Mules, and Timber Wagon and Gear. Also, a good strong team of Horses and Timber Wagon and Gear. And a heavy Road Wagon, either with or without gear.

He would also sell Trees and Cuttings of the MORUS MULTICAULIS, at 1 cent per bud, which he will warrant genuine and in good preservation.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1840. 83tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
2 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Red Clover Seed,

FOR sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 11, 1840. 84-tf.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article.) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

One dozen Mill Saws,

JUST received from Philadelphia, made expressly to order for this market, and of selected Steel. For sale by

JAMES MARTINE.

April 14, 1840. 93-4w.

Received per Steam Boats,

30 HHDS. prime Cuba MOLASSES,
10 hhds. do N. O. SUGAR,
250 bushels planting IRISH POTATOES.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb. 17, 1840. 85tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,
With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES,
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Hay, Rum and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscriber,—

20 BUNDLES HAY,
10 barrels N. E. RUM,
10 bags RIO COFFEE.
AMOS KIMBALL.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Several fine Horses

For sale by
JOHN McARN.

April 7, 1840. 92tf

Northern Hay.

30 BUNDLES HAY, just received and for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 30, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY.

Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1840. 91-tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

White Sulphur Water.

THE undersigned announce to the public that they are extensively engaged in transporting this celebrated Water, both in Bottles and Barrels, as may be desired by purchasers. They deem it proper to inform the public that the result of long and careful experience, has fully established the fact, that by carefully depriving the wood of which the barrel is made of all of its acid, and otherwise preparing it for the purpose, the Barrel is rendered completely effectual for transporting and preserving this water in its purity and medical efficiency. Persons wishing the Water in Bottles can obtain it of our wholesale agents, Alex. Duval, Richmond, Va.; Charles Ellis & Co., Philadelphia; Richard Norris, Baltimore; or of the Apothecaries in Petersburg, Va. Those wishing it in Barrels, must address their orders to the undersigned, who will deliver it at any convenient shipping point to which it may be ordered.

WILLIAM B. CALDWELL & CO.

White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Va., March 16, 1840. } 92-6w

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,
Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudoritic or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

RHEUMATISM.
Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.
To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1*st*, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,
For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE
AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic, and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

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